KNITTING AND CROCHET.

FUNISIAN LACE NECKTIE WITH NORMANDY

EDGE.
From The Weekly Trioune. Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 16. Add 9. 1st row: Knit 4, knit 2, over, narrow

knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, knit 2, narrow over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, repeat from* till 25 stitches remain on the left hand needle. Knit 1, then knit back from 3d* to edge.

2d row: Knit 2, over, knit 2,* knit 3, over, nar-

row, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 2,* knit 1, narrow, over knit 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, repeat from, knit 1, knit back from

3d row: Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2,° knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 2, repeat from* knit 1, knit back from 3d*.

4th row : Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow. over, knit 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1,* knit 4,* knit 2, narrow, over, knit 1, over, parrow, knit 1, repeat from *, knit 1,

5th row: Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 2, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit knit 2, over, narrow," knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, repeat from *, knit 1, knit back

6th row : Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit B, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, over, alip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3,* over, narrow, knit 1, over,* slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 5, over, repeat from *, slip 1, narrow, bind alipped stitch over, knit back from 3d *.

7th row: Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1,* knit 2, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1,* knit 2, narrow, over,* knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, repeat from *, knit 1, knit back

8th row: Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, repeat from knit 1, knit back from 3d .

9th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over. narrow,

knit 1, over, * slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, slip 1 narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 2, * knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 2, repeat from *, knit 1, knit back from 3d *.

10th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, * knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, * knit 4, * knit 2, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, repeat from , knit 1, knit back from 3d *. 11th row: Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow,

* knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, * knit 2, over, narrow, * knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, repeat from *, knit 1, knit back from 3d *

12th row: Knit 4, * slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, over, * slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, over, knit 5, over, repeat from *, slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, knit back from 3d .

Repeat these twelve rows till you have sufficient length for 1 bow and end. Finish as follows: Commence at 1st row. Knit to 2d *, repeat from 1st * to 2d * till 5 stitches remain, knit 1, knit back from 1st " to edge. Knit the remaining rows in the same manner, kitting I after repeating in the 1st to the 7th row inclusive, also in the 10th and 11th. In the 9th and 12th slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over, then knit back from 1st *. Knit 2 scallops and 5 rows on the 3d in the same manner, 6th row the same except knit 3, instead of "slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch over."

7th row : Kuit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, knit back from . Do not slip the last witch off the left hand needle.

8th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow knit 1, over, narrow, * knit 1, knit back from *. 9th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over narrow, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch

over, knit back from". 10th row: Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, * knit 1, knit back from *.

11th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, knit back from .

12th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 1, over, * slip 1, parrow, bind slipped stitch over, knit back from " 13th row : Knit 1, narrow, knit 3, narrow, knit 1. 14th row: Narrow, knit 3 together, narrow. 15th row: Slip 1, narrow, bind slipped stitch

over, and fasten. Finish the remaining points in the same manner, commencing with the 7th row. Knit the 2 edge stitches loosely, and in the 2nd to the 7th rows inclusive at the commencement, slip the 2nd stitch over and knit before the 1st, and at the end cross the 2 last stitches in the same manner. This will make the figure more distinct. If 57 stitches are cast on there will be no repetition.

For each additional 16 stitches repeat twice, take up the same number of stitches on the other end, as first cast on, knit the remainder, and finish

in the same manner. This handsome pattern is the contribution of our kind friend, Mrs. Flanders.

RUFFLE-EDGED LACE.

Cast on 38 stitches. 1st row : Knit 14, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 6, over twice, and narrow-6 times, knit 1.

2d row: Slip 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 14, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 6

3d row: Knit 15, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit the rest plain.

4th row : Slip 1, knit 33, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 5. 5th row : Knit 16, over twice, narrow, knit 1. over twice, narrow, knit the rest plain.

6th row : Cast off 6 stitches, knit all but 9, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 4. 7th row: Knit 17, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 3, over twice and narrow 6 times, knit 1. 8th row : Slip 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit

2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 17, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 3. 9th row : Kuit across plain. 10th row : Slip 1, knit 23, over twice, narrow,

knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit rest plain. 11th row : Knit 5, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over

twice, narrow, knit rest plain.
12th row: Cast off 6 stitches, knit 18, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 14. 13th row : Knit 6, over twice, narrow, knit 1, over twice, narrow, knit 14, over twice and narrow 6

14th row : Slip 1, knit 2, purl 1. knit 2, purl 1, knit 7, over twice, narrow, over twice, nar-

15th row : Knit 7, overtwice, narrow, knit 1, over

twice, narrow. knit rest plain. 16th row : Slip 1, knit 26, over twice, narrow, ever twice, narrow, knit rest plain.

17th row : Knit 8, over twice, narrow, knit 1, prer twice, narrow, knit rest plain.

18th row: Cast off 8 stitches, knit rest plain. Begin again at first row.

HONEYCOMB CROCHET. Honeycomb erochet is a pretty variety of the ghan stitch, and looks well in borders, stripes and he like. It is worked as follows: Make a chain of the width of the required stripe.

1st row: Take up the wool around the needle, and

raise the first chain; miss the next chain. Take up the wool again (as if about to make a treble), and raise the third chain. Continue thus to the end of the row, raising the last loop plain. In returning work off one, then 1 ch., " catch the wool and draw through the double loop, 1ch., repeat from *. At the end after the last double loop, omit the chain and draw the wool through last two loops. 2d row: 1 ch., wool around needle, take up the chain between the next two loops, taking it up

double-that is, putting the hook under two threads

of the chain. Then wool around needle, take up the next chain. Repeat in this way to the end, where a plain loop is worked in the last chain. Work back like the first row. Every succeeding row is worked like the second.

A KNITTED SHAWL.

A good serviceable shawl may be knitted in stripes in Saxony or fine German knitting yarn of

two colors. Thirteen stripes, each five inches wide,

will make a large size; seven of these stripes should be plain kitting, the other six yandyked. Use No.

needles, and east on for each stripe 40 stitches.

The plain stripes require no explanation. For the

vankyked ones work thus: 1st row: Knit 12, slip 1, knit 2 together, and throw

he slipped stitch over; knit 12; increase by raising

2d row: Plain knitting. Repeat these two rows till the stripe is long enough. Sew or crochet the

stripes together and add a fringe or one of the many knitted borders already given.

MEDALLION.

couverettas, bedspreads, etc. Use any fine cotton

with book of corresponding size. Begin with a

2d round: 1 D.C. on the first D.C., * 7 ch., mis

2 D.C., 1 D.C. on the next D.C.; repeat from * seven

times. At the end of the round work in S.C. to the

3d round: 1 D.C. over the 7 ch., * 13 ch., 1 D.C. over the same 7 ch., 13 ch., 1 D.C. over the same ?

ch., 13 ch., 1 D.C. over the same 7 ch.; then 4 ch., 1

D.C. over the next 7 ch.; repeat from *. At the end

1 D.C. on the 7th of the next 13 ch.; repeat from *.

5th round: * 5 long over the first 5 ch., 2 ch., 5

long over the next 5 ch., 2 ch., 5 long over the next

5 ch., 5 chain; repeat from *. At the end of the round work a S.C. on each of the 5 long in first

6th round: 4 chain (this is equal to 1 long) 4 long

over the 1 ch. left of the first 2 ch., 5 long over the next 2 ch., * 5 long over the next 5 ch., 5 ch., 5 long over the same 5 ch. (this makes the corners). 5 long over each of the next 2 ch.; repeat from *. Fasten off at the end of this round.

SCRAP-BAG.

CROCHET PATCHWORK.—E. J. P. referring to the directions for "crochet patchwork" given in these columns asks what stitch is used and what is to be done with the rough edges of the strips. The stitch is the ordinary "double crochet," and the rough edges are left unfinished as they are cut. The work is not intended to be smooth.

RUFFLE EDGED LACE .- Mrs. E. S., in sending

MS.

THE NEW PARISIAN FRENCH.

SIR WALTER SCOTTS FAVORITE LETTER.

MY DEAR GLENGARY: As soon as you can prove yourself to be my chief, I shall be ready to acknowledge you; in the meantime, I am yours, MACDONALD.

STRANGE IMPERTINENCE. — Pastor—"Yes, Mrs. Brown. Taking into consideration the fact that the Smiths hardly ever pay their pew rents, it is strangely bad taste on their part to sing so loudly, and throw such unction into their prayers." Mrs. Brown—"Quite too

work in S.C. to the 7th of the first 13 ch. 4th round: 1 D.C. on the the first 13 ch., . 5 ch.

1st round: Work 24 D.C. into the ring.

chain of 12 and unite into a ring.

third of the first 7 ch.

group and on the next ch.

This crocheted medallion may be used for tidies,

the wool between the needles and knitting it off as

a stitch, knit 1, increase as before, knit 12.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE. THE SECOND COMET OF 1881.

The identity of the comet-bands with those in the first spectrum of carbon appears to be clearly established, but in each case the comet band is slightly shifted toward the blue. The displacement of the green band, if real, would indicate an approach of 47 t 14 mles per second, whereas the comet was actually receding from the earth at the rate of about twenty miles per second. Such a displacement might, of course, be explained by an emission of cometary matter on the side toward the earth, but it would seem more probable that it is due to the circumstance that the edge of the comet-band is not quite sharp, and that a small portion on the red side is cut off. This would apply with still more force to the yellow and blue bands, which indicate somewhat larger displacements toward the blue. The displacements, however, though all in the same direction, are not largely in excess of the probable errors. The comet-bands were compared with those given by vacuum-tubes containing cyanogen and marsh-gas, as well as with those of the Bunsen-burner flame, and three forms of spectroscope were used, viz.: (1) the half-prism spectroscope with a dispersion of 18½° from A to H, and a magnifying power of 14; (2) the half-prism spectroscope reversed (as for prominence observations), giving a dispersion of 5° from A to H and great parity of spectrum, with a magnifying power of 28; and (3) the star spectroscope with a single prism of flint. No measures were obtained of the band in the violet, which was only seen on two occasions. It appeared to be sensibly coincident with the The identity of the comet-bands with those violet, which was only seen on two occasions. It appeared to be sensibly coincident with the band in the first spectrum of carbon at 4311.

Of the same same comet Dr. Elkin, of the Cape of Good Hope Observatory, has computed the following elements of its orbit from observations made before it reached its perihelion, while Mr. Hind, of the British Nautical Almanae office, has made similar calculations from post-perihelion observations up to July 1:

Elkin.

Perthelion passage, June 16-29839 G.

M. T.

M. T. 265 9 4 270 58 0 63 29 9 9 865516 Direct.

The longitudes are reckoned from the mean equir 1881-0. And here are the elements as computed by Professor S. C. Chandler, jr., of Boston, and published in The Tribune of June 29:

Perihelion passage June 16:4115 G. M. T. Long. perthelion. 265 7.7 Long. node...... 270 58-8 Inclination....... 63 30-9 Log. per. dist.... 9 86568 Motion direct.

A BRILLIANT SAFETY LAMP. A BRILLIANT SAFETY LAMP.

Mr. Fleuss, the inventor of the diving helmet known by his name, and by means of which a man can take oxygen enough with him to remain under water for more than an hour, has recently devised a new safety lamp, based on the same principle. It is about twelve inches in height, and is composed of a stand, oxygen chamber, spirit tank, and cover. The oxygen chamber is spherical in shape, and is made of strong copper. It contains oxygen pumped in NORMANDY TIE.—Mrs. Flanders writes: "I do not understand Mrs. B.'s difficulty in knitting the Normandy tie. The directions are correct, and how she could knit several inches and have the number of stitches come right and no figure is a mystery to me. If she will send me the piece she has knit, that is so mixed up, with her address, I will try and explain." chamber is spherical in shape, and is made of strong copper. It contains oxygen pumped in at a pressure of 260 pounds, and its outlet is a small pipe, furnished with an escape-valve and regulator, opening close to the wick. Above the sphere is a little square tank containing methylated spirits for burning in the lamp, and upon it is closely screwed a socket holding the wick. Close to the wick is a thin iron rod, upon which is fastened, in the usual manner, a piece of lime. When the wick is lighted, a stream of oxygen is turned upon it from the little nine by the directions for lace given above says: "I am a great admirer of your Knitting Department as it gives the ladies such an opportunity to learn so many different kinds of laces and other articles. I am saving all patterns until I have more time to try them, for I dearly love to knit them." From The London Daily News.

The mere handwriting of Lord Beaconsfield may without any great exercise of fancy be regarded as truthfully reflecting some of the qualities most clearly recognizable in his career. It was bold and resolute. It seemed to challenge attention by a certain blending of dash and ornateness. These qualities are more apparent in the later handwriting of Lord Beaconsheld taan in the manuscript of the nevels of which Messrs. Christie and Manson have to dispose. But these peculiarities are not wanting there. More interesting and truly illustrative of character is another feature which we observed yesterday as marking the Disraeli manuscripts. What Lord Beaconsheld wrote at any time, so far as we can judge from the rough drafts of his novels, seems to have proceeded at one impulse from the mind of the author. It was produced from the first intention. There are comparatively few interimentations or substitutions of words and phrases. Passages and sentences apear to have been withdrawn now and then on some ground of deliberate after-judgment. But the writer never seems to have had difficulty with his sentences, to have been embarrassed between words, or to have begled over his phrases. There is no trace of literary fumbling about his workmanship. oxygen is turned upon it from the little pipe by means of the regulator and valve, and the flame is blown upon the block of lime, the light produced being of the most intense kind. Over the lighted wick, the oxygen blowpipe, and the red of lime, a strong conner cashe is acrowed. the lighted wick, the oxygen blowpipe, and the rod of lime, a strong copper casing is screwed down, and the light is thrown throughes bullseye in the side of this cover. The casing is dome-shaped, and is made with a double skin, the intervening space being filled with water. On the lower part of it is an outlet-valve, by means of which the products of combustion are permitted to escape into the water between the skins of the case, and to find their way through it into the outer atmosphere, an escape-valve on the top of the cover being the ultimate means of egress. The lamp is said to have borne all tests with most satisfactory results. It heats little, and is easily managed.

barrassed between words, or to have boggled over his phrases. There is no trace of literary fumbling about his workmanship.

Mental habits are so various that it cannot be said that the good writer is shown either by the power of producing what he has to say in its best form at one effort, the manner and the substance being inseparably welded together, or by the habit of painful and incessant correction. The manuscript of Milton's earlier writings, composed while he yet had his eyesight, is what printers call clean copy. Thought seems in his case to have wedded itself to language in one primal and indissoluble union. The innumerable corrections by which Pascal gave their perfection of form to his "Provincial Letters" are well known. Balzac was not less laborious. The late George Ellot's writings, produced by an intensity of mental stiain and effort which were physically exhausting, appear as if they had been projected on the paper by a single unimpeded act of will. The specimens which Mr. Forster has given from the earlier and later novels of Dickens exhibit differences which have their mental counterpart. The easy, and flowing and almost unblotted manuscripts of the novels of the "Pickwick" and "Nickloby" period scarcely seem to have come from the same hand as the cramped and closely written "copy," with its erasures and interlineations and substitutions, of the stories of the "Mutual Friend" and "Edwin Drood" era. The effort and uncertainty which are visible in the later manuscripts of Dickens are obvious to the reader of the printed volume. They bear witness to the strain and weariness, long endured and long struggled against, of which the saiden death of the illustrious author was at once the melancholy issue and the proof. These instances, taken wholly at random, may perhaps serve to indicate within what limits peculiarities of mental constitution, intellectual superiority or inferiority, are indicated by thought.

THE NEW PARISIAN FRENCH. HOW THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM IS COOLED. in Reco The machine by which President Garfield's room is cooled was furnished by Mr. Jennings, of Baltimore. It consists of a cast-iron chamof Baltimore. It consists of a cast-iron cham-ber, about ten feet long and three feet wide and ber, about ten feet long and three feet wide and three high, filled with vertical iron frames covered with cotton terry or Turkish toweling. These screens are placed half an inch apart, and represent some three thousand feet of cooling surface. Immediately over these vertical screens is placed a coil of inch iron pipe, the lower side of which is filled with fine perforations. Into a galvanized iron tank, holding 100 gallons of water, is put finely granulated or shaved ice. This water is strayed upon the shaved ice. This water is sprayed upon the sheets in the lower tank constantly. In each sheets in the lower tank constantly. In each end of the iron chamber are openings thirteen inches square. To the outer end of this chamber is a pipe connecting with an outdoor air conductor. To the opposite end is connected a similar pipe leading into an ice chamber at its top, and from the bottom of the same a pipe leads to a small exhaust fan, and from the fan the now sold and dry air is forced, direct into the Presismall exhaust fan, and from the fan the now cold and dry air is forced direct into the President's room through a flue some twenty feet in length. Air received at 93° temperature is supplied at the rate of 22,000 cubic feet per bour at the register in the President's room at 54°, and with the windows and doors open the tmperature at the President's bed (twenty-five feet away) is maintained steadily at 75° day and might

GRASSHOPPERS AND DRAGON FLIES. Turkey, it appears, is overrun with grass-hoppers, and the Government has been compelled to employ extraordinary measures to overcome the plague. A particularly voracious species has appeared in the Bodirum District (Smyrna), and the whole population is employed to combat the insects. At Angora all business was suspended for three days by order of the Governor-General, and all the inhabitants were ordered to march out into the habitants were ordered to march out into the fields to destroy the grasshoppers. Every in-habitant was compelled to deliver twenty oka (about ¹₂ cwt.) of dead grasshoppers to the officials. The swarms are said to emanate principally from Persia.

From Galignani.

Alphonse Karr was travelling by railway from Raphael to Nice, and in the same carriage, he writes, "was a family evidently Parisian." The word evidently clearly contains a sarcastic intention. One would scarce; magine the venom a moralist and humorist can instill into an adverb. The witty traveller inferred that this family were citizens of the capital from the language of a young girl and her brother, a young man of about twenty. The young girl said, "Take care; twa abimer mon chapeau." The young man took the wing of a fowl from a basket containing provisions, and declared that this portion of a chicken was splendide. Alphonse Karr, who is a purist, and had been already shocked at the misuse of the verb abimer, in the sense of to spoil or rumple, bounded on his seat at the qualification splendide applied to the wing of a fowl, and took the liberty to remark: "You are probably mistaken. You refer to the landscape," "The landscape," replied the young man, "is treated," "The landscape," replied the young man, "is treated, in "Monsieur," returned Karr, "I am a solitary old man, living retired in a garden of roses more than 200 leagues distant from the Boulevard des Italiens, and I do not regret it, for I see that a new language is spoken in Paris, and I am too old to learn." principally from Persia.

In some parts of Germany dragon flies have been unusually numerous. At Kamenz, during the last days of May, enormous swarms of them, here and there in dense masses, and extending from five to ten miles in breadth, passed over the valley. The first swarm arrived about noon on May 30, its passage occupied two hours; in the evening a second swarm came from the direction of Weisswasser. The third swarm arrived on the morning of swarm came from the direction of Weisswasser. The third swarm arrived on the morning of the 31st. Swarms of this description have not been observed since June, 1825. At Dresden the strange phenomenon was also observed.

language is spoken in Paris, and I am too old to learn."

The author of the "Guepes" further remarks in a new book published at Calmann-Levy's: "This new language is rather a simplification than a difficulty. It does not burden the memory with rules and words, and spares the mind the trouble of seeking for shades and synonyms, and for the proper and precise expression. Everything that is not splendide is infect; everything that is not infect is chic or splendide. It is as simple as the cheers and groans of the English, and applies to everything." Those persons who are shocked to hear slang words from the lips of well-bred young girls will welcome Alphonse Karr as an ally. It would be impossible to criticise you more agreebly, Messieurs les chiquers; and if you, Mademoiselle, have not been spared, it is your own fault. DOUBLE GLAZING FOR COLD WEATHER.

Dr. James Edmunds, of London, points out in The English Mechanic some of the advantages of double glazing in promoting the health of homes in winter. Skylights, he says, ought never to be put up unless double or double-glazed. Double-glazing answers perfectly if the sashes are grooved out for glass on each side, and are then glazed with an air-space of one-half inch or more between the panes of glass. The glass must be put in with its inner faces perfectly bright and clean, and the glazing absolud be done on a cold dry day so as not to include watery vapor, which, in cold weather, will condense inside the air-space and cause mistiness. This double-glazing with air space makes a window almost as warm as a brick wall, and not only keeps up the temperature of a room in winter and saves firing, but it keeps the room cool in hot weather, and it makes the temperature more uniform throughout the apartment. With ordinary thin glazing in winter the inmates are always being chilled on that side which looks toward the window, and baked on the side which is toward the window, and baked on the side which is toward the fire, and no sooner do ladies leave the dining-room than the gentlemen instinctively move up to the fireplace and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and control of the advantages of the same and an osooner do ladies leave the dining-room than the gentlemen instinctively move up to the fireplace and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and control of the air space and cause mistinctively move up to the fireplace and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and control of the process of the same and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and control of the process of the same and proceed to bake the cold side of a possible and control of the process of the p DOUBLE GLAZING FOR COLD WEATHER.

their persons. Double-glazing our window sashes would save all this trouble.

A NEW HORSE.

M. Poliakoff, the distinguished Russian naturalist, has examined a horse presented by Colonel Prejvalsky to the St. Petersburg Academy, and decides it to be a new species, which he has named Equus Prejwalskii. It appears that the new representative of the family of undivided-hoofed mammals is in some respects intermediate between the domestic horse and the wild ass, but it differs from the asinine genus in having four callosities, one on each leg. In the form of skull, absence of dorsal stripe, and other particulars, it resembles the domestic horse. This newly-recorded animal is indigenous to the plains and deserts of Central Asia, and has not hitherto fallen under the dominion of man. A NEW HORSE. ion of man.

The rapid and exceptional fertility in volcanic soils, such as those about Mount Etna, has been attributed to a superabundance of phosphoric acid. M. de Gasparin, however, is led to reject this view. An exuberantly fertile garden between Catania and Nicolosi contains, he finds, only two-thousaudths of phosphoric acid; fertile land at Nimes and Caen has hardly more than one-thousandth. Other cases are given. The rapid production of the land about Etna he considers to be due mainly to the concomitance of muddy formations and the climate, which hastens the decomposition of lava, so that the supply of organic materials is presented or formed with exceptional promptitude. VOLCANIC SOILS AND THEIR FERTILITY.

MILTON'S "PRETTY BOX" AND PENN'S GRAVE.

From The St. James's Gazette.

Next year will be the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania: and it has occurred to some influential Pennsylvania citizens that the transfer of the remains of William Penn from Jordans to Philadelphia might be an agreeable feature in the bicentenary celebration. The report caused a good deal of excitement in the quiet Chalfont valleys when it reached them at last. "Friends" got as testy as "Friends" ever allow themselves to get over the the presumption of the Americans; and—the "Stewart mystery" being reopened just at that time—it was thought advisable to give the Beaconsfield policeman a hint to have an eye to the remains of the Founder of Pennsylvania, that no one did them violence. To disturb his bones would be tearing a page out of that interesting history of early Quakerism which lies open in Jordans graveyard for any one to read. But only one page, Standing among the little regiment of headstones which distinguish one mound from another in this meadow of graves, and reading the naw es and date thereon inscribed, you can find little to choose between Penn and his company. They were all men and women of birth and breeding and substance, who had all to lose—houses, lands, and social position—by the publication of a new and strange religious protest; and they surrendered all cheerfully. The Penningtons, husband and wife—who are laid side by side with Penn and his two wives in Jordans—came of a stiff-necked stock. Mary's father, Sir John Proude, was one of the officers of the Prince of Orange, and was killed at the siege of Groll, in Guelderland. Her first husband, Sir William Springett, was a Parliamentary captain who fought at Edgehill and Nowbury, and died of a "calenness or costly workmanship." Priy that his life and death occurred before fordans was set apart from the Chalfont meadows; for his ruth place is here, and not in Ringmer Church. In all the peculiar tenets of the sect, unall but the name, he was a Quaker a good score of years before George Fox e

Beaconsfield on one side and Chalfont St. Giles on the other, and an easy disfance also from Chalfont St. Peter's, Amersham, and Penn, where a grandson of William Penn is buried—a son of that Thomas Penn who married Lady Juliana Fermor, and was proprietor of Pennsylvania in his day. The meet-ing-house was therefore conveniently situated for the requirements of this early band of Quakers. Resides being close to the early and later tome of proprietor of Fennsylvania in his day. The meeting-house was therefore conveniently situated for the requirements of this early band of Quakers. Resides being close to the early and later home of the Penningtons, it was only ix miles from Rickmansworth, where William Penntook Guli Springett on her honeymoon. This part of the country was, in fact, a very hotbed of Dissent. In the Bucks Records we find: "General Fleetwood lived at the Vache, in Chalfont, and Russell on the opposite hill; and Mrs. Cromwell, Oliver's wife, and her daughters at Woodrow High House; so the whole country was kept in awe and became exceedingly zealons and very fanatical," A greater than any of these came into the neighborhood of Jordans in 1605. Thomas Elwood had made Mileon's acquaintance in London some years before, when hunted out of house and home by the Aylesbury justices, and read Latin to him in his lodging in Jewin-st. When the plague grew hot in the city, the blind poet bethought him of his quondam ecretary, and asked him to find him some retreat in his neighborhood. Elwood took "a pretty box for him in Giles' Chalfont"; and it was here that he suggested to him the idea of "Paradise Regained." Milt in had given him the manuscript of "Paradise Lost" to pass his judgment on. "I pleasantly said to him," the Quaker relates in his Life. 'Thou hast said much here of Paradise lost, but what hast thou to say to Paradise found? He made me no answer, but sate some time in muse; then broke off that discourse, and feil upon another subject. After the sickness was over, and the city well cleaused, he returned thither; and when afterward I went to wait on him the release him to thought of."

Save on rare occasions, when he came to see the Penningtons or Elwoods, William Penn was not much in the neighborhood of Jordans after the early years of his first marriage. His Pennsylvania home latterly kept him much abroad; and after his second marriage with Hannah Callowhill, the daughter of a merchant of Bristoh, he seems to have resided much in tha

WOMEN AND CIVILIZATION.

From Wendell Phillips's Address at Harvard.

Social science affirms that woman's place in society marks the level of civilization. From its twilight in Greece, through the Italian worship of the Virgin, the dreams of chivalry, the justice of the civil law, and the equality of French society, we trace her gradual recognition; while our common law, as Lord Brougham confessed, was, with relation to women, the opprobrium of the age and of Christianity. For forty years, plain men and women, working noiselessly, have washed away that opprobrium; the statute-books of thirty States have been remodelled, and woman stands to-day almost face to face with her last claim—the ballot. It has been a weary and thankless, though successful, struggle. But if there be any refuge from that ghastly curse, the vice of great cities—before which social science stands palsied and dumb—it is in this more equal recognition of woman. If, in this critical battle for universal suffrage—our father's noblest legacy to us, and the greatest trust God leaves in our hands—there be any weapon, which, once taken from the armory, will make victory cert.in, it will be, as it has been in art, literature and society, summoning woman into the political arena.

But, at any rate, up to this point, patting suffrage aside, there can be no difference of opinion; everything born of Christianity, or alked to Grecian culture or Saxon law, must rejoice in the gain. The literary class, until half a dozen years, has taken note of this great uprising only to fling every obstacle in its way. The first glimpse we get of Saxon blood in history is that line of Tacitus in his "Germany," which reads. "In all grave matters they consult their women." Years hence, when robust Saxon sense has flung away Jewish superstition and Eastern prejudice, and put under its foot fastidious scholarship and squeamish fashion, some second Tacitus, from the valley of the Mississippi, will answer to him of the Seven Hills, "In all grave questions we consult our women." From Wendell Phillips's Address at Harvard.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—We have received from another Princeton correspondent a letter in which he takes issue with a former correspondent in regard to a change which the revisers of the New Testament made. The letter is as follows: "Your Princeton correspondent, quoted by you a week or two ago, has made one point of a very questionable character. He insists upon the common version of Second Timothy ii. 16, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God,' instead of, 'every Scripture inspired of God,' etc., as in the revision. The difficulty with the old translation is this, viz., it does not hold, except with an admission that makes it quite unavailable for those who deem it most important. For if by 'All Scripture' is meant all that is found in the Bible, it is not true that it comes of divine inspiration. The Bible is a record of revelations divinely made; and this is all that it claims to be. But in this record is much that no one thinks of as at all inspired, though the fact that it was recorded by inspired men may be carelessly assumed as giving character to the whole. In point of fact, we find considerable portions of the Bible made up of a record of things said by persons having no claim to anything but common sense in their utterances; and sometimes not remarkable for even that. This holds in the dialogues throughout the Bible, and in almost every case. We might even begin with what the serpent says to our first parents—where the reverse of anything divinely inspired is put on the record. So of many portions of the Old Testament and various places in the 'W. The Book of Job is made up in no small degree of the assertions of men who not only had no divine inspiration, but who often spoke under a total misapprehension of the matters under consideration. It follows that we have to discriminate between the parts of the Scriptures that have no claim to inspiration, save as to their being divinely recoraed, and those which express revealed truth; and this brings not discriminate between the parts o THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES .- WE tures that have no claim to inspiration, save as to their being divinely recorded, and those which express revealed truth; and this brings as down to the simple fact expressed by the words, 'All Scripture given by the inspiration of God is profitable for instruction, for reproof,' etc., which is, I have long believed, the true translation of the passage before us. The revisers have erred in putting it 'every Scripture,' the word rendered every being the common word for all, though often translatable by the distributive, which they, here incorrectly, have chosen.

A. S. Colton."

The Rev. Mr. Cowley's Case.—In its current issue The Churchman takes up for the first time the case of the Rev. Edward Cowley, of Shepherd Fold notoriety, and discusses the finding of the committee which "was compelled to the Law Edward Cowley." Shepherd Fold notoriety, and discusses the finding of the committee which "was compelled to refrain from presenting the Kev. Edward Cowley for trial in a court of the Church for crime." As the case stands it thinks that churchmen are disappointed, for "they earnestly desire that there may be a proper canonical investigation, and they would be rejoiced if it could be proved that Mr. Cowley has been unjustly accused and unjustly convicted in the secular courts." The report of the committee, however, has deprived the Church of the opportunity to hold such a court, and "she stands to-day in the attitude of shielding by one of her offices a man whom a civil court has condemned, and whom no court of her own has acquitted." This fact is due, The Churchman claims, to the mistaken action of the committee. "In all respects," it says, "such a committee is determined by the diocesan canon to be an ecclesiastical grand jury," the duties of which are not to try the accused man but to discover whether there is reason for a trial. "But," says The Churchman, "the action of the committee was entirely different from this which is marked out by the canons. They had before them as a ground of presentment—and it was a 'sufficient' ground—the fact of a trial and sentence in a criminal court and of incarceration. But they extra-canonically sumwas a 'sufficient' ground—the fact of a trial and sentence in a criminal court and of incarceration. But they extra-canonically summoned the accused before them, and received at his hands or in his favor the evidence which belonged to the court provided for in the canon. . . The Church herself is on trial, and not any one man. The man has been tried and convicted. If the Church cannot prove him to be innocent, then she cannot innocently allow be innocent, then she cannot innocently allow him longer to hold the high office of her priest hood. If, on the other hand, she shall be able to prove his innocence, she will have the happiness of rescuing his reputation and her ow

THE CLERGY IN IRELAND .- At a meeting held THE CLERGY IN IRELAND.—At a meeting held recently in London to discuss the needs of the poor parishes in Ireland, Earl Cairns reviewed the condition of the Church, and called attention to the necessity of providing some aid for the clergy in the southern and western portions of the island, where the landlords, having received no rents for their own support, on account of the land agitation, have been unable to provide the amount of assessment which was expected from them, and which they had hitherto furnished, for the maintenance of the clergy. In the course of his remarks Earl Cairns said: "I received this paper the other day, which states that the average income of the Church elergy in Ireland at this moment is very considerably under £200 [\$1,000] a year, and making a calculation as near as I can I find that in the four dioceses I have alluded to about one-half of the income of the clergy is about one-half of the income of the clergy is gone. Only imagine the ruisery and suffering with regard to the poor clergy whose incomes were £150 [\$750] or were £180 [\$900], who perhaps had families to support. He suddenly finds himself deprived of one-half of his income, and has considerable doubt as to whether the other half can be obtained. To the honor of the clergy in the districts to which I have referred be it spoken, there is not one who has flinched from his duty. A great many of them might in this country, by asking, have obtained considerably larger incomes, but they have resisted that temptation and stood firm to their posts. There is one hopeful thing: that while posts. There is one hopeful thing: that while we lay this case before the country it is not a case which is to be a continuing one; I hope it is to be only a temporary difficulty."

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.—The lately published encyclical sums up the policy of Leo XIII. as regards the temporal authorities with whom he is brought in relation. According to The Spectator there is a sense in which the present Pope is Liberal. He has no desire to subject temporal sovereigns to himself, or to make himself a judge as between the claims which contending forms of temporal sovereignty have on the allegiance of their subjects. Of the Pope's attitude toward the French Government The Spectator says: "The Jesuits have been ex-Spectator says: "The Jesuits have been ex-pelled; other religious orders have been dispelled; other religious orders have been dis-persed; processions have been forbidden; a variety of petty slights have been inflicted on religion, but through it all the Pope has re-mained silent. He could not speak without saying things about the French Government which he knew would be made to carry a differ-ent sense from that which he would intend them to carry. . . . Leo XIII., unlike Pius IX., has a political as well as a religious creed, and it is one which prevents him from giving any pref-erence to one form of government over anerence to one form of government over another. He regards with equal complacency empires, kingdoms and republics. He holds, with St. Paul, that it is the powers that be, not the powers that ought to be, that are ordained of God. Consequently, it is equally a matter of religious obligation to submit to them. Authority does not come ultimately from the people, it comes from God; all that the people can do is to designate the persons or institutions in whom this authority is vested." Of the conveying the Times ways: "Moderate many encyclical The Times says: "Moderate men here appland the Pope's encyclical, as denoting a man of broad views anxious to meet modern ideas as far as he can, and to disclaim tradi-tional fanaticism."

A Paris correspondent of The National Baptist, who recently heard Pere Hyacinthe preach, writes as follows: "The Pere is occupying a writes as follows: "The Fere is occupying a position midway between Romanism and Protestantism. He conducts the service in the vernacular, instead of in an unknown tongue; he abjures the enforced celibacy of the priesthood; he regards confession as voluntary, though he retains the confessional; he uses the though he retains the confessional; he uses the holy water, though not attaching to it any miraculous powers, but merely regarding it as a reminder of our baptism; he celebrates the Mass, but does not (I think) believe in transubstantiation. It is the view of the Pere and of many of his frieads, that in this position he has the ear of very many who would be repelled from him if he were professedly a Protestant. Others, on the contrary, are of opinion that his middle position deprives him of the support of both parties; that he loses the Romanists without gaining the Protestants; they believe that his movement is largely personal; that those who attend his ministry are attracted by his genius and eloquence, and that, whenever he shall cease preaching, the new Church will fall to pieces. They believe that if he should fully emancipate himself from Rome, and should throw himself wholly into the Protestant movement.

he would do a vastly greater work, and a work with far greater promises of permanence."

with far greater promises of permanence."

Of the late Dean Stanley The Churchmen says: "With his learning, cloquence and social prestige the English Church has had few representatives as able in her relations to the State. It was from that point he seemed to view herform the human rather than from the divine side. She was powerful because she was an intrinsic part of the constitution of the land, and not because she was a society ordained by God and endowed by Him with spiritual gifts. He was an Erastian of the most advanced school, and in his desire to be comprehensive and liberal, he was sometimes in danger of becoming indifferent to all truth, as was apparent in his attitude during the Colenso controversy. He was not so much a representative of the English Church and of her doctrines, as written in her formularies, as of the English Church hedged in and crippled by the State. But he was a distinguished son of the Church, and his death will make a void in her councils that will long be felt."

The Seaside Sunday-school Assembly will begin its sessions at Education Hall, Asbury Park, N. J., next Tuesday evening. The Rev. James A. Worden, who will have charge of the exercises of the Assembly will preside at the meeting, and the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, chairman of the New-Jersey Synod Sunday-school Committee, will welcome those present. Short addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis, Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and W. P. Breed, of Philadelphia. The topics for the ten days are as follows: Wednesday, "Christian Literature"; Thursday, "Science and the Bible"; Saturday, "The Sabbath"; Monday, "Temperance"; Tuesday, "Foreign Missions"; Wednesday, "The Children"; Thursday, "Home Missions." Admission to the morning and afternoon exercises is free, but a fee of 25 cents is charged for the evening entertainments.

of the sermon which the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks preached a week ago to-day on the late Dean Stanley, The Boston Transcript says: "It is doubtful if any more appreciative or eloquent tribute was paid to the life and work of the late Dean of Westminster, on the Sunday following his death, even in the churches of his native land, than was heard by those who were so fortunate as to attend the morning service at Trinity Church in this city. Colored, as it could not fail to be, by the warmth and tenderness of an intimate personal friendship, still its main characteristic was its vivid and accurate estimate of the moral and intellectual qualities of its subject, who was beyond question one of the most effective forces in the religious life of the England of to-day, the foremost champion of a rational and intelligent most champion of a rational and intellige Christianity."

In a recent issue of The Pall Mall Gazette In a recent issue of *The Pall Mall Gazette* some interesting figures based on the census returns are given in regard to the religious beliefs of the Irish people. There are in Ireland 3,951,885 Catholics, 635,670 members of the Protestant Church of Ireland, 485,503 Presbyterians, and 47,669 Methodists. The Baptists, Quakers and members of other denominations number 37,315. The decrease in the ten years in the number of Catholics and Protestants was about the same—4.8 per cent. The decrease in the number of Presbyterians was 2.4 per cent, while the Methodists have increased 9.7 per cent, 4,228 members having been adaed to the Church.

What is to be known as the Meade Memorial What is to be known as the Meade Memorial Church—a monument to the hero of Gettysburg—is to be built in that city under Episcopalian auspices. The tower is to be composed exclusively of stones inscribed with the names and addresses of the various Grand Army of the Republic posts or of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, or of any officer or private who may desire to honor his commander or a comrade by sending a stone suitably inscribed.

According to The Congregationalist, "if the appointment of Dean Stanley's successor were put to a popular vote on this side of the Atlantic, there can be small doubt that Canon Farrar would be the man." It thinks, however, that Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, stands a better chance.

Had the Roman Catholic Church retained all ber children, says The Catholic Telegraph, there would now be in this country from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 members of that Church, whereas there are now less than 7,000,000. The Telegraph attributes the great loss to the influence of the public schools.

In London last year 450 missionaries made 3,143,801 visits, distributed 17,569 Bibles and portions of the Scriptures, and 4,004,612 tracts, received 2,188 new communicants, reclaimed 2,508 drunkards, rescued 500 fallen women, induced 5,746 persons to attend public worship, and sent 3,563 children to school.

A daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, recently appointed United States Min-ister to Liberia, is teaching a missionary school in Liberia, on the spot where Dr. Garnet's grandfather was taken prisoner more than a hundred years ago and sold into slavery.

Of the 327 Catholic priests who were in this country in 1834, only four are now alive—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, the Rev. James Fitton, formerly of Worcester, Mass., and the Rev. Mr. Havermans, of Troy.

The English bishops, according to The London Record, are thought to have come to the conclusion at a recent meeting that the revised version of the New Testament cannot take the place of the authorized version in public we ship.

The company appointed to revise the authorized version of the Old Testament finished its seventy-eighth session on July 8, in the Chapter Library, Westminster. The second revision of Isaiah was continued as far as chapter xxvii, verse 6.

The corner-stone of the new church which the First Baptist Society of Cambridgeport, Mass., is to build was laid recently with appropriate

It is reported, says The Congregationalist, that the Rev. Brooke Hereford, of Chicago, has de-clined the call to the First Parish Church at

The First Baptist Church at Woburn, Mass., elebrated its one hundredth anniversary on

The total membership of the Moravian Church in America at the close of the last year was 16,491.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

Do you wish to push the contrast further? I accept the challenge. What has infidelity done for the world? Has it an object? It is to destroy. It is nullification, repudiation, secession. It is the base attempt to throw off all obligation, to renounce all authority, contenn all law. Its advocates are called "free-thinkers," who set themselves up as the infallible judges of truth, receiving only what they can comprehend, and only what suits their taste. Their standard of judgment, root and branch, fruit and flower, is supreme selfishness; their pretended object is the rescue of mankind from the fear of error and the melancholy of superstition; to deliver the world from the power of priesteraft, the burden of worship, and devotion paid to Jesus. This is a formidable pretence, but it is a pretence without a foundation.—[The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman.

Protestantism in France seems to be a relative term, including every shade of belief and unbehef outside of the Roman Catholic faith. The Reformed National Church and the Free Protestant Church are apt to be misleading names unless the distinction between the two bodies is kept clearly in mind. To the former belong nearly a million of nominal Protestants, with about 700 ministers. These figures soundencouraging until it is explained that the organization is really dependent upon the State, and often hampered, if not controlled by its About 250 of the ministers are rationalists—men doubting or denying the supernatural, who would be called infidels in America, and who preach everything, from true orthodoxy to the baldest negations.—[The Congregationalist.

It is gratifying to believe that few of our churches will be closed during the summer, except for the purpose of repairs. If business houses would not do this, even though in some cases it involved a loss, much less should the churches do so, which are not supposed to consider the matter of loss or gain. It would be well, too, if winter church-goers would attend church as usual when they chance to be in the city, and not be governed by any vulgar desire of being considered out of town. If they would do this they would demonstrate in a remarkable degree the need of keeping the churches open, while in any case there can be no good and valid reason for having them closed,—[The Churchman,